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Please write a detailed statement of search topic. Describe specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors keywords, etc., if known. For sequences, please attach a copy of the sequence. You may include a copy of the broadest and/or most relevant claim(s).

Please search claims 28-33, as they relate to a nucleic acid that encodes a chimeric polypeptide comprising a serum albumin (SA) protein having a biologically active heterologous peptide sequence inserted therein (claim 1).

Point of Contact:
Mona Smith
Technical Info. Specialist
CM1 12C14 Tel: 308-3278

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Searcher: M Smith
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File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2002/Jan W2
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File 440:Current Contents Search(R) 1990-2002/Feb W2
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Set     Items   Description
S1         16   (SERUM(W)ALBUMIN) (S)(HETEROLOGOUS(W)(PEPTIDE? OR PROTEIN?
              OR POLYPEPTIDE?) OR ANGIOSTA? OR ENDOSTAT? OR CYSTEINE(5N)LOO-
              P?)(S) (KINASE OR CYTOKINE? OR G(W)PROTEIN? OR MIRR OR ORPHAN-
              ?)
S2         10   RD (unique items)
?t2/3 ab/1-10

 2/AB/1     (Item 1 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

08364141   95208349   PMID: 7900418
  Physiological approach to heterologous human serum albumin production by
Kluyveromyces lactis in chemostat culture.
  Blondeau K; Boze H; Jung G; Moulin G; Galzy P
  Chaire de Microbiologie Industrielle et de Genetique des
Micro-organismes, ENSA-INRA, Montpellier, France.
  Yeast (ENGLAND)  Oct 1994,  10 (10) p1297-303,  ISSN 0749-503X
Journal Code: YEA
  Languages: ENGLISH
  Document type: Journal Article
  Record type: Completed
  Production of recombinant human serum albumin (rHSA) controlled by
the constitutive promoter phosphoglycerate kinase was studied in
Kluyveromyces lactis. It was governed by both cell concentration and
glycolytic flow. The triggering of the fermentation metabolism by
unfavourable culture conditions (pH, pO2, D) caused a decrease in the
synthesis of the heterologous protein . The highest productivity (75 mg
l-1 per h) and rHSA concentration (62 mg l-1) were obtained in chemostat
culture with a dilution rate of 0.12 h-1 and with 38 g l-1 dry weight.


 2/AB/2     (Item 1 from file: 71)
DIALOG(R)File  71:ELSEVIER BIOBASE
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00161807        94166356
Physiological approach to heterologous human serum albumin production by
  Kluyvevornyces lactis in chemostat culture
Blondeau K.; Boze H.; Jung G.; Moulin G.; Galzy P.
ADDRESS: G. Moulin, Chaire de Microbiologie Industrielle, ENSA-INRA, Place
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Pierre Viala, 34060 Montpellier cedex, France
Journal: Yeast, 10/10 (1297-1303), 1994, United Kingdom
PUBLICATION DATE: 19940000
CODEN: YESTE
ISSN: 0749-503X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGES: English SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English

Production of recombinant human serum albumin (rHSA) controlled by the constitutive promoter phosphoglycerate kinase was studied in Kluyveromyces lactis. It was governed by both cell concentration and glycolytic flow. The triggering of the fermentation metabolism by unfavourable culture conditions (pH, pOinf 2, D) caused a decrease in the synthesis of the heterologous protein . The highest productivity (75 mg lsup -sup 1 per h) and rHSA concentration (62 mg lsup -sup 1) were obtained in chemostat culture with a dilution rate of 0.12 hsup -sup 1 and with 38 g lsup -sup 1 dry weight.

2/AB/3 (Item 1 from file: 351)
DIALOG(R)File 351:Derwent WPI

014123438
WPI Acc No: 2001-607650/200169
XRAM Acc No: C01-180619
XRPX Acc No: N01-453583
Detecting antigen and/or antibody in immune complexes from a sample, comprises capturing and dissociating circulating immune complex, reassociating with reference material, detecting and quantitating the reference material
Patent Assignee: DIAGEN CORP (DIAG-N); RACIS S P (RACI-I)
Inventor: RACIS S P
Number of Countries: 095 Number of Patents: 003
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200173437	A2	20011004	WO 2001US9344	A	20010323	200169	B
US 20010051351	A1	20011213	US 2000192472	A	20000327	200204	
			US 2001816271	A	20010323		
AU 200147722	A	20011008	AU 200147722	A	20010323	200208	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000192472 P 20000327; US 2001816271 A 20010323
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200173437	A2	E	51	G01N-033/543	

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

US 20010051351 A1 G01N-033/574 Provisional application US 2000192472

AU 200147722 A G01N-033/543 Based on patent WO 200173437

Abstract (Basic): WO 200173437 A2
Abstract (Basic):
NOVELTY - Detecting (M) presence of an antigen, antibody, or both antigen and antibody in immune complexes, involves capturing a circulating immune complex from a sample, dissociating the captured

immune complex, re-associating the dissociated immune complex with a reference material to form a reformed immune complex, and detecting and quantitating the reference material in the reformed immune complex.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a well (I) for use in a spectrophotometer having a light source, where (I) comprises one or more surface area increasing members, and is made of a material that remains substantially optically transparent in an appropriate substrate buffer; and

(2) a kit (II) for detecting antigen, antibody, or both antigen and antibody in immune complexes in a mixture, comprising a marker, and a reference material, where the reference material is selected from antibodies and receptors.

USE - (M) is useful for detecting the presence of antigen, antibody, or both antigen and antibody in immune complexes from a sample (claimed) for diagnosing numerous diseases. (M) is useful to detect proteins that the immune system recognizes as important in disease. (M) is useful for a host of diseases and conditions for which markers for the disease or conditions have been identified, and to elucidate and/or screen for the humoral immune response's targets within selected individuals, groups of individuals with shared diseases or conditions, and microarray data suggesting sets of activated genes or altered proteomic profiles. A kit (II) is useful for detection of many types of diseases, such as autoimmune diseases, oncology (cancer) and infectious diseases.

ADVANTAGE - (M) detects markers that current tests miss and detects initial and recurring tumors earlier with less false positive and negative results, and as a result redefines the way science deals with proteins (selective proteomics) and accelerates the development of such products as disease diagnostics, prognostic markers and therapeutics. (M) detects various proteins earlier and more precisely than currently available diagnostic techniques as (M) uses the body's ability to be immune based. (M) allows the physician to see how well or poorly the patient's immune system is dealing with the disease. (M) aids in monitoring recurrence because there is no test available that reliably detects recurrent breast cancer until the disease is incurable. (M) also finds novel tumor antigens because many of the best selling drugs either act by targeting proteins or are proteins. (M) finds evidence of diseases in ways existing kits cannot, and has a profound effect on the way diseases are diagnosed, recurrences are detected and molecular therapeutic targets are discovered. (M) allows individuals to be treated with drug therapy sooner and more accurately, thus enhancing a patient's chance for recovery. (M) is beneficial to all patient subtypes, and especially beneficial for younger patients for whom current diagnostic modalities, such as mammograms, are not very sensitive. (M) supports a range of blood tests, not only for breast cancer, but for various cancers, and for autoimmune disorders and infectious diseases.

pp; 51 DwgNo 0/4

2/AB/4 (Item 2 from file: 351)
DIALOG(R)File 351:Derwent WPI

013806713
WPI Acc No: 2001-290925/200130
XRAM Acc No: C01-089281
XRPX Acc No: N01-207764

Producing a post-translationally modified heterologous polypeptide such as immunoglobulin, integrin, addressin, selectin, in plant host system,

comprises altering natural post-translational modification abilities of plant

Patent Assignee: MONSANTO CO (MONS)
Inventor: BASSUNER R; MANJUNATH S; RUSSELL D
Number of Countries: 093 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200129242	A2	20010426	WO 2000US29027	A	20001020	200130	B
AU 200115736	A	20010430	AU 200115736	A	20001020	200148	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000195282 P 20000407; US 99160758 P 19991021
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200129242	A2	E	132	C12N-015/82	

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

AU 200115736	A		C12N-015/82	Based on patent WO 200129242

Abstract (Basic): WO 200129242 A2
Abstract (Basic):

NOVELTY - Producing (M1) a post-translationally (PT) modified heterologous polypeptide in a plant host system (I) comprising altering the natural PT modification abilities of (I), is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Producing (M1) a post-translationally (PT) modified heterologous polypeptide in a plant host system (I) comprising:

(a) expressing the heterologous polypeptide, where the cells of (I) have been transformed with one or more expression vectors containing a nucleic acid sequence encoding a heterologous polypeptide;

(b) expressing a PT modifying enzyme, where the cells of (I) have been transformed with an expression vector containing a nucleic acid sequence encoding a PT modifying enzyme;

(c) expressing a heterologous polypeptide and a PT modifying enzyme where the cells of (I) have been transformed with a first expression vector containing a nucleic acid sequence encoding a heterologous polypeptide and a second expression vector containing a nucleic acid sequence encoding a PT modifying enzyme; and

(d) cross-pollinating a first (I) whose cells have been transformed with a first expression vector containing a nucleic acid sequence encoding a heterologous polypeptide, and a second (I), where the cells of (I) have been transformed with a second expression vector containing a nucleic acid sequence encoding a PT modifying enzyme.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) (I) expressing a PT-modified heterologous polypeptide where the natural PT modification abilities of (I) have been altered where

(a) the cells of (I) have been transformed with:

(i) an expression vector comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a heterologous polypeptide;

(ii) an expression vector comprising a PT modifying enzyme;

(iii) a first expression vector comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a heterologus polypeptide and a second expression vector comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a PT modifying enzyme;

(b) (I) that produces PT modified heterologous polypeptide and expresses a first expression vector comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a heterologous polypeptide and a second express vector comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a PT modifying enzyme;

(2) a plant (II) produced by M1;
(3) a seed produced from (II); and
(4) an expression vector comprising one or more nucleic acid sequences encoding one or more of heterologous polypeptide and a PT modifying enzyme.

USE - Producing in a plant host system, a post-translationally modified heterologous polypeptide such as immunoglobulin, integrin, addressin, selectin, homing receptor, T-cell receptor unit, soluble major histocompatibility complex antigen, growth factor receptor, growth factor, growth hormone, cell cycle protein, viral antigen, bacterial antigen vaccine, fibrinogen, thrombin or hyaluronic acid, a blood protein (e.g. serum albumin , hemoglobin, Factor VII, Factor VIII modified Factor VIII, Factor IX, Factor X, tissue plasminogen factor, Protein C, von Willebrand factor, antithrombin III, and erythropoietin), a colony stimulating factor (e.g. granulocyte colony-stimulating factor, macrophage colony-stimulating factor and granulocyte macrophage colony-stimulating factor), a cytokine (e.g. interleukins 1 through 18, interleukin-T, interferon alpha, interferon beta, interferon gamma, leukemia inhibitory factor, oncostatin, transforming growth factor beta, tumor necrosis factor alpha, and tumor necrosis factor beta), a membrane surface protein (e.g. insulin receptor, epidermal growth factor receptor, and beta-adrenergic receptor), a structural protein (e.g. collagen types I through XX, fibrinogen, elastin, tubulin, actin and myosin), or an antibody or its functional equivalent (e.g. immunoglobulin (Ig) IgA, IgG, IgD, IgE, IgM, Fab and Fv) (claimed).

pp; 132 DwgNo 0/24

2/AB/5 (Item 3 from file: 351)
DIALOG(R)File 351:Derwent WPI

013010266
WPI Acc No: 2000-182118/200016
XRAM Acc No: C00-056857
New formaldehyde dehydrogenase gene for methylotrophic yeast, useful as selection marker, also its promoter for regulated expression of heterologous polypeptides
Patent Assignee: RESEARCH CORP TECHNOLOGIES INC (RESE)
Inventor: CREGG J M
Number of Countries: 025 Number of Patents: 003
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200001829	A2	20000113	WO 99US15016	A	19990702	200016	B
AU 9949666	A	20000124	AU 9949666	A	19990702	200027	
EP 1095150	A2	20010502	EP 99933660	A	19990702	200125	
			WO 99US15016	A	19990702		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9891699 P 19980703
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200001829	A2	E	100	C12N-015/53	

Designated States (National): AU CA IL JP MX NO
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

AU 9949666	A		C12N-015/53	Based on patent WO 200001829
EP 1095150	A2	E	C12N-015/53	Based on patent WO 200001829

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE

Abstract (Basic): WO 200001829 A2
Abstract (Basic):
NOVELTY - Nucleic acid (I) comprising a formaldehyde dehydrogenase (FLD) gene from a methylotrophic yeast (MY).
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:
(a) an isolated nucleic acid (Ia) comprising an FLD promoter;
(b) an isolated nucleic acid (Ib) comprising a FLD 3'-termination sequence;
(c) a vector comprising (I), (Ia) or (Ib);
(d) host cells containing (I), (Ia), (Ib) or the vector of (c);
(e) an expression cassette (EC) comprising (Ia) operably linked to a heterologous gene (II);
(f) expression vector containing EC;
(g) host cell containing EC or the expression vector of (f);
(h) method for expressing (II) in MY;
(i) method for selecting a formaldehyde-resistant host cell;
(j) strain of MY deficient in an FLD gene;
(k) kit comprising:
(i) an EC containing (Ia) and a 3'-terminator, functional in MY that between them have at least one restriction site for the insertion of (II) and
(ii) a vector that can replicate in MY, or integrate into its gnome, and includes a marker gene and at least one restriction site for insertion of EC; and
(l) a kit containing an expression vector carrying FLD as a marker gene and an EC as in (l), provided that the promoter need not be (Ia).
USE - FLD imparts formaldehyde resistance to cells, and is useful as a selection marker in MY. The regulatory sequences (promoter and terminator) from FLD are used to control expression of heterologous proteins , specifically human serum albumin ; invertase; bovine lysozyme; human or murine epidermal growth factors; aprotinin; Kunitz protease inhibitor; hepatitis B surface antigen; tumor necrosis factor; tetanus toxin fragment C; pertussis antigen; p69; streptokinase ; beta-galactosidase or Bacillus crystal protein toxin.
ADVANTAGE - FLD resistance is a marker that does not confer antibiotic resistance and can be selected independently of the Pichia pastoris genotype. FLD promoters are strongly induced with methanol and/or methylamine, within the same strain, resulting in a level of heterologous gene expression comparable with that provided by the alcohol oxidase I gene promoter, but without the need for volatile and inflammable methanol as inducer.
pp; 100 DwgNo 0/11

2/AB/6 (Item 4 from file: 351)
DIALOG(R)File 351:Derwent WPI

011209072
WPI Acc No: 1997-186997/199717
XRAM Acc No: C97-059688
Process for producing a protein - comprises transferring yeast to express heterologous protein cultured in medium, useful in prodn. of heterologous yeast by yeast transformant
Patent Assignee: GREEN CROSS CORP (GREC)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
JP 9047295	A	19970218	JP 95224690	A	19950808	199717	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 95224690 A 19950808
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 9047295	A		20	C12P-021/02	

Abstract (Basic): JP 9047295 A

Process for producing a heterologous protein comprises transferring yeast so as to express a heterologous protein is cultured while the medium is maintained at pH 6.5-8.5 at the time of expression of the heterologous protein, followed by collection of the heterologous protein from the culture.

Also claimed are: a process for producing a heterologous protein in which yeast transformed so as to express a heterologous protein is cultured in a medium contg. not less than 4% (W/V) protein hydrolysate by an enzyme, and the heterologous protein in which yeast transformed so as to express a heterologous protein is cultured in a medium contg. not less than 0.2 M arginine, and the heterologous protein is then collected from the culture.

The yeast transformed is a yeast belonging to the genus Pichia. A typical example is Pichia pastoris.

The heterologous protein may be any protein such as naturally occurring proteins, their mutants or their artificially modified proteins. Examples are urokinase , prourokinase , human serum albumin , interferon, interleukin, insulin, growth hormone, amylase and urinary trypsin inhibitor.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Used for prodn. of a heterologous protein by a yeast transformant. Due to the conditions of the invention cause enzymes in yeast to be inhibited, a heterologous protein produced by the yeast transformant can be obtd. efficiently without undergoing decomposition with the inherent enzymes in the yeast.

Dwg.0/15

2/AB/7 (Item 1 from file: 357)
DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotechnology Abs

0231550 DBA Accession No.: 99-01651 PATENT
Inhibition of growth of tumors or inducing apoptosis - adeno virus vector-mediated human, mouse urokinase or plasminogen gene transfer for cancer gene therapy.
AUTHOR: Li H; Lu H; Griscelli F; Opolon P; Soria C; Ragot T; Legrand Y; Soria J; Ma-Bilat C; Perricaudet M; Yeh P
CORPORATE SOURCE: Antony, France.
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Rhone-Poulenc-Rorer 1998
PATENT NUMBER: WO 9849321 PATENT DATE: 981105 WPI ACCESSION NO.: 99-009437 (9901)
PRIORITY APPLIC. NO.: US 44980 APPLIC. DATE: 970428
NATIONAL APPLIC. NO.: WO 98EP2491 APPLIC. DATE: 980427
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: A method for inhibiting growth of a tumor (e.g. lung or mamma carcinoma) is new and involves treating it with a defective adeno virus vector (such as a human adeno virus-2 or -5 vector with especially both E1 and E4 genes deleted) containing a gene encoding an antiogenic factor, linked to appropriate expression control elements. The anti-angiogenic factor comprises a sequence of a N-terminal fragment of urokinase (EC-3.4.21.73), mouse or human, having an EGF-like domain, with the proviso the factor is not urokinase . The anti-angiogenic factor is angiostatin preferably with kringles 1 to 3, where the angiostatin is a N-terminal fragment of human plasminogen. The gene can also be expressed as a fusion with an immunoglobin or human serum

albumin . The vectors may also be retro viruses, herpes virus or adeno-associated viruses or non-viral vectors such as liposomes and DNA plasmids. In an example, MDA-MD-231 (ATCC HTB26) carcinoma cells were injected into the backs of nude mice to produce tumors. Animals treated with the recombinant virus AdmATF had reduced tumor growth. (58pp)

2/AB/8 (Item 2 from file: 357)
DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotechnology Abs

0224707 DBA Accession No.: 98-06304 PATENT
New modified host cells - e.g. Saccharomyces cerevisiae expressing a heterologous protein, produced by mutagenesis, a mutation, gene replacement or an antisense technique
AUTHOR: Lehmbeck J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Bagsvaerd, Denmark.
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Novo-Nordisk 1998
PATENT NUMBER: WO 9812300 PATENT DATE: 980326 WPI ACCESSION NO.: 98-217244 (9819)
PRIORITY APPLIC. NO.: DK 96102496 APPLIC. DATE: 960919
NATIONAL APPLIC. NO.: WO 97DK397 APPLIC. DATE: 970919
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: A new host cell (I) that has been genetically modified to express reduced levels of e.g. Fusarium oxysporum NpI, NpII or p45 metallo protease and e.g. Aspergillus sp. alkaline protease, is useful for the expression of a heterologous protein product (II). (I) is preferably Saccharomyces cerevisiae, but may also be Acremonium sp., Aspergillus nidulans, Aspergillus awamori, Aspergillus phoenicis, Aspergillus japonicus, Aspergillus foetus, Candida sp., Cochliobolus sp., Endothia sp., Fusarium oxysporum, Fusarium solani, Humicola grisea, Neurospora crassa, Rhizomucor meihei, Rhizopus sp., Thermomyces sp., Trichoderma reesei, Trichoderma viride, Podospora sp., Pyricularia sp. or Penicillium chrysogenum. (II) may be: insulin, somatotropin, glucagon, somatostatin, interferon, erythropoietin, thrombopoietin, Factor-VII, Factor-VIII, urokinase (EC-3.4.21.73), chymosin (EC-3.4.23.4), tissue plasminogen-activator (EC-3.4.21.68) or serum albumin ; or an enzyme such as alpha-amylase (EC-3.2.1.1), beta-amylase (EC-3.2.1.2), glucoamylase (EC-3.2.1.3), beta-galactosidase (EC-3.2.1.23), peroxidase (EC-1.11.1.7), laccase (EC-1.10.3.2) or polygalacturonase (EC-3.2.1.15), etc. (49pp)

2/AB/9 (Item 3 from file: 357)
DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotechnology Abs

0197943 DBA Accession No.: 96-08714 PATENT
Expressing respiratory-syncytial virus G protein at cell surface - fusion protein production by vector plasmid expression in Staphylococcus xylosus or Staphylococcus carnosus, for application in recombinant vaccine production
AUTHOR: Binz H; Nguyen Ngoc T; Stahl S; Uhlen M; Nygren P A
CORPORATE SOURCE: Boulogne, France.
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Pierre-Fabre-Med. 1996
PATENT NUMBER: WO 9614418 PATENT DATE: 960517 WPI ACCESSION NO.: 96-251768 (9625)
PRIORITY APPLIC. NO.: FR 9413309 APPLIC. DATE: 941107
NATIONAL APPLIC. NO.: WO 95FR1465 APPLIC. DATE: 951107
LANGUAGE: French
ABSTRACT: Production of heterologous polypeptide (I) containing the

130-230 amino acid region of protein G of respiratory-syncytial virus (RSV) (or a sequence at least 80% homologous with this region) involves introducing into bacteria that are not pathogenic for mammals, a DNA sequence (II) that encodes the specified region, and includes a system that allows expression of (I) at the surface of the bacterial membrane. Also new are: (1) conjugated polypeptides produced this way; (2) live bacteria expressing the polypeptide; and (3) a DNA sequence encoding (I), or its homolog, and including elements ensuring its expression at the surface of a non-pathogenic Staphylococcus. Preferably, DNA encoding (I) is attached to a spacer sequence (especially encoding the human serum albumin binding domain of streptococcal G protein) to generate a fusion protein. This ensures optimum presentation of (I) at the cell surface. The host is especially Staphylococcus xylosus or Staphylococcus carnosus. DNA may be introduced as a plasmid or integrated into the bacterial chromosome. (I), also bacteria that produce them, are useful in vaccines to protect against RSV infection. (37pp)

2/AB/10 (Item 4 from file: 357)
DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotechnology Abs

0108912 DBA Accession No.: 90-11603
Tryptophan promoter derivatives on multicopy plasmids: a comparative analysis of expression potentials in Escherichia coli - expression of E. coli galactokinase and human recombinant serum albumin
AUTHOR: Latta M; Philit M; Maury I; Soubrier F; Denefle P; Mayaux J F
CORPORATE AFFILIATE: Rhone-Poulenc
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Genetique, Institut de Biotechnologie, Rhone-Poulenc Sante, 13 quai Jules Guesde, BP14F, 94403 Vitry-sur-Seine Cedex, France.
JOURNAL: DNA Cell Biol. (9, 2, 129-37) 1990
CODEN: 3596J
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: To determine if transcriptional initiation from a tryptophan-regulated promoter (Ptrp) could be improved to obtain high production levels of heterologous proteins in Escherichia coli B strain, several Ptrp derivatives were constructed that contained either upstream regions of various lengths or multiple core promoter cassettes in tandem. The effects were also studied of the insertion of the trpR gene, coding for the Trp repressor, into the expression vectors. The in vivo strength and regulation of the different constructions were monitored both on the easily assayable E. coli galactokinase (EC-2.7.1.6) and on the expression of heterologous human serum albumin . Plasmid derivatives containing sequences upstream from the -35 region or multiple copies of Ptrp produced 2-fold higher levels of protein than plasmids with a minimal Ptrp truncated at -40. Expression of human serum albumin was improved significantly (13% rather than 7%) of total proteins if both the upstream Ptrp region, which enhances promoter strength, and the intact trpR gene were included on the plasmid. (33 ref)
?
Status: Signed Off. (25 minutes)